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TEL AVIV - JERUSALEM - HAIFA

DESOLO

THURSDAY,
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HAIFA
TEL AVIV
JERUSALEM
Every 10 minutes


Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOP

Mendes-France Warns of Firm Stand on EDC

BRUSSELS, Wednesday.—French Premier Pierre Mendes-France warned the other European army nations tonight that he will accept no serious opposition to stepping down his proposed changes in the six-nation defense pact.

High diplomatic sources disclosed by selected groups of enthusiasts who once they crossed into Portuguese territory, mostly permitted themselves to be escorted to Portuguese jails. The festering dispute between India and Portugal, of course, is not so easily settled, and Mr. Nehru's insistence to allow nationalist intensity to invade him in his international complications must not be taken for any retreat from his oft-promised demands for an end to all foreign possessions in the country. The failure of the Goan "volunteers" too, is no criterion of the potentially crushing pressure which the Indian masses could apply against those isolated enclaves where their government permits unhampered mobilization of public opinion by nationalist groups, not to speak of the always-present possibility of government connivance in the master.

INDIAN resentment at these small French and Portuguese-ruled enclaves was maintained even when they were regarded as parasitic little superstates by the partitioning powers both of the British Raj. It speaks something for Indian restraint that, in the seven years since they achieved independence, they have done no more than regularly repeat their demands for the restoration of these lands. The French have not been completely deaf to the voice of the nationalists, and in 1943 issued a referendum in the tiny territory of Chandernagar (population: 44,786) which voted for union with India by 7,472 votes to 114, and followed this with the transfer of the territory to India. France is today reported ready to negotiate with India on the other territories, which together total only 500 square kilometers and a population of 300,000. Not so the Portuguese, who are willing to permit neutral mediation in discussing problems arising from the contiguity of Indian and Portuguese territories, but have declined to consider questions of sovereignty.

PORTUGAL continues on the question will find a sympathetic ear in London, for her claim to Goa, Daman and Diu, three settlements which comprise the Indian colony, certainly dates back much farther than almost all other colonial possessions. The word that will be said of Salazar's Government is that its determination to hang on to them is out of all proportion to its physical ability to do so. India chose physically to dispute the right. The colonies are not an important part of Portugal's overseas possessions, and total about 4,000 square kilometers with a population of 650,000. But they are to Portugal a symbol of lost glory, cherished as a memory, and their loss would be another tangible proof of her decline in the last few centuries as a great nation. Portugal's purpose in holding the enclaves over the centuries was as much religious as commercial. Goa, conquered in 1510, was Portugal's first territorial possession in Asia and became the capital of the whole Portuguese empire in the East. It is now a province of the greater Portugal, Vasco da Gama, and even after the appearance of the Dutch East in the 17th century robbing Goa of its significance it remained an important religious centre. As early as 1537 Goa became the headquarters for missionary enterprise in India, Ceylon and even the Maldives, as was visited by St. Francis Xavier.

REPI Y TO RUSSIA

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—British, French, and American officials drafting the Western reply to Russia's proposal for meetings on a European security pact, met at the Foreign Office this morning.

It was the third formal session of the group and their first meeting this week. The work of drafting the Western reply has been complicated since last week by a shift in the French position, which favours a more conciliatory reply.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, will return his holiday and return to London for consultations next week on the outcome of the Brussels E.D.C. conference, it is learned from a usually well-informed source.

Nicholls to Arrive in October

London, Wednesday (INA).—The Arab-Israel problem is the problem of the Middle East," said that the Egyptian and Palestinian questions have been settled, Mr. John Walter Nicholls, newly appointed British Ambassador to Israel, said today speaking to a small group of newspapermen at his home outside London.

Relations between Israel and Britain are extremely good, he commented, and he hoped that when his tour of duty would be completed, they will be even better. The new envoy has never been to Israel, but he said he was looking forward immensely to going there. This will be his first independent posting.

"It seems to me that the whole idea of the State of Israel is an exciting and interesting development," Mr. Nicholls declared, adding that he had a good working knowledge of Zionist history. He said he probably would take up his post in October, and pointed out that his appointment had never in any way been connected with the Middle East. He considered his appointment to be part of the general Foreign Office technique of giving their widest possible experience.

Mr. Nicholls has achieved distinction in the Foreign Office as an economic advisor in Europe as well as an accomplished diplomat behind the Iron curtain.

Jerusalem, August 18.

Professional and Amateur Photographers!

The last date for submitting entries for the Photographic Exhibition and two contests organized by the British National Museum and the Government Tourist Centre is August 25, 1954.

Artistic Photography is here! and This is here!
Details from: The British National Museum, Jerusalem, and the Government Tourist Information Office in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

U.S. Said Ready to Halve Army Forces in Korea

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UPI).—The U.S. plans to withdraw at least three of its six divisions from South Korea during the coming months. Administration sources disclosed today. The withdrawal plan, it was said, is designed to put more divisions in a more mobile position to meet Communist aggression.

The divisions will be redeployed to American bases in the Pacific, such as Okinawa, Japan, or Hawaii. There is a possibility that one of them may be returned to the United States.

The eventual strength contemplated in South Korea after the redeployment is two U.S. divisions and one U.N. division, with some American elements, it was reported. The contemplated recall of one army corps in Korea is understood to be scheduled to be reached some time after the beginning of next year.

It was stated that the withdrawal from Korea is part of the U.S. long range military strategy calling for the disengagement of U.S. forces to more mobile positions. Since the end of the Korean war, U.S. military planners have looked with growing concern upon the commitment of any sizable U.S. force on the Asiatic mainland and South Korea.

The Speaker of the Assembly told the session the South Korean military delegation knew nothing about withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea.

The Speaker of the Assembly said the session the South Korean military delegation knew nothing about the suspension of the withdrawal until South Korea had the military strength to defend herself alone.

Withdrawal Opposed

He said his Government opposed any withdrawal of American ground forces from Korea.

When two divisions were withdrawn this spring from Korea, President Eisenhower then indicated that future progressive reduction of troops was planned under conditions determined by the U.S. forces in the Far East but that the U.S. forces in the Far East "will be maintained at appropriate levels" to carry out U.S. commitments.

'Ivan' Fires on Dutch Vessel Off Finland

GRONINGEN, Netherlands, Wednesday (Reuters).—A Soviet cruiser fired on the Dutch coaster Dora in the Gulf of Finland on Monday, the owners learned here today.

Captain Peik, the coaster's skipper, said, "We were firing for Scotland from Leningrad, Finland, through the gulf when we suddenly saw a cruiser which proved to be the Russian cruiser Ivan. The ship started firing on us."

"We felt it might be best to change course, since we thought we might be in for hidden mines if we did not," he said. "The Ivan kept on firing."

"Then we thought the Ivan might want us to stop and we dropped anchor. The Ivan in its turn dropped anchor and turned over to the Nationalists by the U.S.

"It was not known how long he would stay here, but it was reported that he would confer with Vice-Admiral William Phillips and Vice-Admiral Alfred Pridie, commanders of the U.S. 1st and 7th Fleets and Chinese Nationalist military leaders regarding the joint defense of Formosa."

He arrived after a 15-hour cruise with the Nationalist navy in the Formosa Straits aboard a destroyer recently turned over to the Nationalists by the U.S.

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Usually reliable sources said secret conferences were planned on "Communist China's threats to 'liberate' Formosa."



Rav-Alef Dayan wearing Legion of Honour decoration

Dayan Due Back Today

Rav-Alef Moshe Dayan is expected back in Israel today after a leave of five weeks.

The Israel Chief of Staff spent three and a half weeks in France. He also paid an official five day visit to France, where he was decorated with the Legion of Honour by the French Army Chief of Staff, General Augustin Guillouze.

\$18m. Loan From Bank of America

Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, announced yesterday that he had negotiated a \$18m. loan from the Bank of America for a 15-month period.

He was reporting to the Knesset Finance Committee on his recent trip to the U.S. and Europe.

BUCHAREST RESSHUFFLE

VIENNA, Wednesday (UPI).—Bucharest Radio announced today a Government reshuffle increasing the number of Romanians from five-Premier Chivu Stoica was relieved of his duties. No reason was given for his dismissal.

THE JERUSALEM POST

From the Balkans to Nashville—the very real differences in outlook between Israelis and U.S. Zionists are examined by Gerhard Agnon in tomorrow's supplement. Also read how terrorism is organized in Jerusalem, the known whereabouts of the world's health leaders of the world; how a group of Germans organized one of Europe's greatest art forgeries; and how a Copenhagen hypnotist forced his subject to rob a bank and commit a murder. All these articles and your favorite Friday feature by coining your copy today.

Nahman Returns; Syrians Stripped Trawler, Spoiled Three-Ton Catch

Jerusalem Post Report

HAIFA, Wednesday.—The Nahman company's trawler, Nahman, which was seized by a Syrian warship on the high seas off the Syrian coast on Sunday, returned here today, after being released from Latakia harbour yesterday.

The crew of six were well but their three-ton catch, valued at IL 2,500, was spoiled and had to be thrown back into the sea.

The trawler captain, Yaakov Carmi, 34, told reporters aboard his vessel today that the Nahman was returning from a three-day fishing trip off Turkey, when at 4 a.m. on Sunday morning, the Nahman noticed a Syrian warship approaching them. The Nahman was then 12 miles off the Syrian coast. Carmi made an attempt to evade the warship by sailing away at full speed. However, the Syrians overtook her after half an hour, drew alongside and ordered the captain ashore. The crew were instructed to follow the warship.

At the same time the Syrians apparently ran over some rocks and sank both all the boat's gear.

Bulgaria Prefers Corks to Cannons

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UPI).—Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Russia's Defense Minister, last night grinned and said, "Let's use these instead of cannon," when a cork popped out of a champagne bottle set aside for the reception given at the Indonesian Embassy to mark Indonesian independence.

Early in the reception, Marshal Bulganin ushered the U.S., British and French Charge d'Affaires into a separate room to drink toast to "the Big Powers."

He said at one point, "We don't want war... we don't say that because we are weak, but because we know what we are."

The speakers made parallel appeals, all emphasizing that action should be taken urgently before conditions became worse still.

Mr. Raphael, who has worked in Morocco preparing immigrants for their journey, said that in relative times the condition of the Jews in North Africa was desperate, and scarcely to be believed by anyone who had not seen them for himself.

The automatic fire was opened from across the Armistice Line, where a rail trolley arrived at the scene to remove the body.

Major Sadiq declined to discuss the details of subjects which came under discussion because his contacts with the Arab states are not completed yet.

He said that "the Iraqi-Egyptian talks have not been any more successful than the talks which took place between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon and Yemen—all of which revolve around the same subject, namely the achievement of complete cooperation between them."

Cairo Announcement

(Following Major Sadiq's return from Riad, Saudi Arabia, earlier this year an announcement was made in Cairo that the Saudi Arabs and Egyptian armies would be put under a monolithic Arab command. The Egyptian Press hailed this agreement as a step forward towards the implementation of the Arab collective security pact as an instrument of the Middle East.

Major Sadiq then disclosed that King Faisal of Iraq and the Iraqi heir apparent, Emir Abdul Ilah, would visit Egypt in November.

Major Sadiq concluded his statement, "Cooperation is our general purpose. He said he would visit Syria after the Syrian elections and the formation of a new government. He would go to Jordan after his trip to Libya which will be fixed soon.

9 Oil Experts Come For Zikhron Dig

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nine veteran oil experts arrived at Lydda Airport last night aboard the KLM plane "Princess Irene." The group includes driller, derrickmen, engineers and warehouse men employed by the Petroleum Co. of Texas, who will start drilling in the Zikhron Ya'akov area as soon as their million dollars worth of equipment arrives by sea next week.

The leader of the group, Mr. H.R. Jones, known as "Sam Jones" because of his Texas oil fields, said that he was deeply disturbed by the developments in North Africa, and that he would not wish either the Knesset or the public to harbour any illusions with regard to the dangers that might emerge in the near or distant future. At the same time he does not feel that any purpose would be served by a general debate on this subject: on the contrary, this might serve to add unnecessary complications.

He therefore suggested that the matter be discussed by the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, and asked the sponsors of the motion to withdraw their application for a debate.

He is also asked to determine whether the matter be deferred until after the Knesset recess, when he would be prepared to discuss it again.

A further meeting was fixed for 4 p.m. yesterday but Mr. Sharrett excused himself when the time arrived as he was busy with foreign affairs and the immediate problems of the Knesset.

This will incidentally give the Prime Minister an opportunity to discuss the matter with his party colleagues at the Mapai Political Committee which is to meet this afternoon.

The only unusual element in the situation is the statement made by the General Zionists that they are no longer bound by Cabinet responsibility.

In fact, by their vote for the Income Tax Bill as presented on Tuesday night they maintained Coalition discipline, and thus protest that the disputed paragraph was not legal.

They came only after that had themselves helped to pass the law.

The question of a break-up will depend mainly on how far Mr. Sharrett is willing to let the General Zionists go, for the sake of national unity, and how far he can carry his Mapai colleagues with him.

Mapam Claims 80% Stay in Party

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (UPI).—Mr. Yaari, M.K., chairman of the Mapam Political Committee, told the Party's Central Committee here today that 80% of the members had remained true to the party after the recent split.

He announced that Arabs had been admitted to direct membership in Mapam, in accordance with a resolution recently passed.

This year had been a serious blow to the tourist industry. He thought that Jerusalem water should be subsidized, for at present water here cost more than in any other town.

Mr. Y. Rafael (Haifa), a former member of the Knesset, said that although everybody professed regard for the nation's capital, it was a neglected city.

Little was being done for it.

He said that the water of the Sultan was being stopped from flowing to the town.

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Hammarkjoeld to Hear Cyprus Question

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UPI).—The Cyprus question will be formally presented to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, next Friday. It was announced here today.

In Athens last night, Mr. Stephanopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister, said that he hoped the dispute over Cyprus would not affect Anglo-Greek relations in other fields.

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LE-ISRAEL B.M.

1/20, Budget Page 2 Col. 2

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IT would be a pity if the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission which has hitherto enjoyed a reputation for a detached and proper approach to incidents occurring within its jurisdiction, were to gain for itself the type of reputation that has unfortunately been earned by the Israel-Jordan Commission.

The meeting on Tuesday, in which the chairman abstained from voting on the condemnation of Egypt for the blowing up of the water pipe at Nir-Am on the ground that the evidence was inconclusive as tracks only led to within a few hundred metres of the Gaza Strip border, is the occasion for these serious misgivings. As the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out yesterday the technical evidence implicating Egypt seems overwhelming. The other incident which adds to this grave concern, deals with an Israeli patrol which opened fire in self-defence on an Egyptian patrol which attacked an Israeli group inside our territory.

Hitherto the chain of Egyptian aggressions along the border of the Gaza Strip had been met by a judicial and clear line in the Mixed Armistice Commission. The new departure would now seem to give the green light to a stepping up of such acts of violence by Egypt.

It is not surprising in the circumstances that there should be a spate of rumours about the sinister influences said to be acting the Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission. One theory now being ventilated is that with the withdrawal of the British from Suez and the consequent more hopeful attempt of the West to woo Egypt, the word has gone out that nothing must be done at any level anywhere to offend or upset them. What is, however, much more unthinkable is the theory first advanced in connection with the Ma'ale Ha-Akrabim ambush that acts of violence and aggression in the Negev may well be the work of an Israeli Bedouin terrorist gang. It should not be necessary to point out that Israel has no interest in attributing to its neighbours any crimes committed by its own citizens and that if terrorism had even begun to rear its head among Israel's Bedouin on anything like the scale of Ma'ale Ha'Akrabim or the Nir Am pipe-line sabotage, it would have been effectively dealt with long before this.

It is to be hoped that this fantastic fabrication will not become a common stock in trade of those who have it in their power to rob the Truce Supervision Organization of all vestiges of usefulness.

THE visit of seven prominent leaders of American Labour to Israel as the guests of the Histadrut Executive is very welcome. The men who UNION have come here to make GUESTS an assessment of conditions in Israel during a short stay of a week, have a vast amount of experience behind them and they should be particularly impressed by the prominent part played by the Histadrut, Israel's General Federation of Trade Unions in our economy.

The possession by organised labour of so many vital organs of the means of production is a phenomenon peculiar and native to the Israel scene and reflects the historic development of the State itself, which could not have come into being merely by the financial contributions of the organised Zionists throughout the world. Investment of capital, with pump priming of many a new industry by the Jewish Agency, played a great part, but the Yishuv only took on the sinews and flesh of an embryo state as labour pioneers began to build up co-operative institutions, labour battalions, communal settlements and marketing organizations and penetrated areas which private capital would never have touched because the hope of an economic return was too slender.

It will be interesting to discover whether the keen and trained representatives of America's giant labour organizations will come to share the view commonly held here, that it is to Israel's special complex of trade union organization plus industry that we owe the comparatively large freedom from serious industrial friction that this new country enjoys.

Foreign Aid Expresses U.S. Policy

Allocations are Joint Product of President and Congress

By a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.E.)—THIS year's United States foreign aid legislation, passed by the Senate earlier this week, affords an excellent example of the great disparity which exists between appearances and reality in Washington.

It frequently appears, for example, as if Congress is directing foreign policy at least as much as the President; it also appears as if Congress is disposed to place exclusive reliance on military means to resist Communism, ignoring the social and economic difficulties which Communism breeds and repudiating countries that are not on Russia's side simply because they are not decisively on America's side.

These appearances are not entirely without foundation in fact, but they are frequently contrasting on what is said in Washington. The foreign aid legislation provides an annual opportunity of checking such impositions against what is done.

Foreign policy falls primarily within the President's sphere of responsibility under the Constitution: the authorization of expenditure and the appropriation of money for it fall within that of Congress; so the fact that United States foreign policy now requires enormous sums for its operation, Congress is particularly favourable opportunity to pronounce on the policy.

President's Proclamations

In these circumstances it is worth noting the effects of this year's Foreign Aid Act, and the reports of the House of Representatives' Select Committee which explain the policy underlying its provisions and which are implicitly endorsed by the carrying of the Act.

Congress acknowledges that it cannot legislate for world contingencies. What it can do is to set the policies it thinks it is endorsing when it votes the funds to be thoroughly distorted by the President, if it gives him wide discretion over the sum of enormous sums of money. The totals are \$1,000,000,000, and are left over from the appropriations of previous years, \$75,000,000 of this represents goods in the "pipeline"—that is, weapons or equipment that have been contracted for but not yet delivered.

The remainder represents various schemes that have been authorised by Congress but have not yet, for some reason, reached fruition—treaties with foreign Governments are still being negotiated, preliminary conditions have yet been fulfilled in the recipient countries, or, as in the case of military aid, diverted from Europe to Indo-China, programmes have had to be held over because an emergency has sprung up somewhere else.

Special Courses Aim At Improving Civil Service

By EDWIN SAMUEL

THE problem of civil service efficiency in Israel is being tackled—and rightly—one is through greater and more rational methods of organization, the structures of departments are being revised and administrative procedures are being overhauled. Ministries are now considering the nomination from within their own establishments of permanent efficiency officers to keep a constant watch on the use of staff with a view to preventing overlapping and waste.

The creation of a central O. & M. (Organization and Methods) unit on the British model has also been proposed. One of the questions being threshed out is the Ministry or office to which it should be attached. There are at least three claimants—the State Comptroller's Office, which already has an efficiency unit, but which can only draw attention to deficiencies and is not empowered to remove them; the Civil Service Commission, which deals with Ministerial establishments; and the Ministry of Finance, which controls Ministerial budgets in general. There are also who consider that a central O. & M. unit—should have adequate authority to be attached directly to the Prime Minister's Office. Personally, I think it should be part of the Civil Service Commission and work hand in hand with its Training Department.

The second direction in which civil service efficiency training is carried apart from better organization—is through raising the level of the individual civil servant by further training.

Training is merely the accelerated acquisition of experience. It is experience in a distilled and bottled form, without the painful process of trial and error, and makes up for the deficiencies in the education of civil servants. The former is called Post-Entry Training in Great Britain and In-Service Training in the United States. It can be carried out by the Government itself or by other bodies, such as the Civil Service Association or outside adult education bodies.

The most important post-training is carried out by the Government itself. It alone knows—or should know—what training is needed and what can be afforded. It alone can detect civil servants full-time or part-time from their current duties and instruct them to undergo further training.

Such training naturally falls into three categories: First some induction courses, at the very beginning of a civil servant's career. Instead of the present two or three-day intensive courses—which baffle the new entrant rather than enlighten him—a much slower two- or three-week course is required. The new civil servants in groups of 20 should be instructed in the general structure of the Government in which they will make—we hope—their career; they should be told their rights and duties as civil servants; and the nature of the different basic skills used by officials, correspondents, clerks, computer clerks and

now, on top of these large expanded schemes, Congress has given the Administration to go ahead with new schemes costing nearly another \$3,000,000. The President does not have complete discretion; but except for certain special schemes, the money is allotted by type of scheme, for example, to India, and there are many others, and even, not by country.

If Congress is directing foreign policy at least as much as the President; it also appears as if Congress is disposed to place exclusive reliance on military means to resist Communism, ignoring the social and economic difficulties which Communism breeds and repudiating countries that are not on Russia's side simply because they are not decisively on America's side.

It is evident that Congress fails to go through the motions of keeping control over the money it is voting: it must in good conscience do what it can to safeguard the rights of the taxpayers and as a result it is inclined to encroach. It already over the precise wording of same segments while at the same time letting in large floods of discretionary authority.

For the truth of the matter is that, although they frequently appeal to everyone to the contrary, most members of Congress have a considerable sense of responsibility. The Foreign Relations and the Appropriations committees of the Senate and the House—are exposed in turn to the arguments of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Supreme Commander in Europe and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. They are allowed to share in a certain amount of confidential information. This year, as in the past, they have been given power over their colleagues to underwrite their trust in the President's good judgment.

Aid Without Strings'

Congress endorses the policy of providing economic aid without strings to democratic countries that are not firmly on the side of the United Nations and the cold war. Israel's foreign policy is the subject of one of the most heat-searching debates in the passage of the Foreign Aid Bill. The United States Ambassador to India appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and was sharply questioned about Mr Nehru's attitude to the Indian delegation negotiating with America's allies.

E.D.C. Provisions

Congress, for example, declares itself opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and directs that, if there is any danger of this cold war, India's foreign policy is the subject of one of the most heat-searching debates in the passage of the Foreign Aid Bill. The United States Ambassador to India appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and was sharply questioned about Mr Nehru's attitude to the Indian delegation negotiating with America's allies.

PRODUCTIVITY DRIVE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir.—I refer to your leader of July 28 and Gerda L. Cohen's article of July 30, both rightly criticising the state of the town planning development in Jaffa.

For thousands of years, Jaffa has been a spiritual centre for many millions of people throughout the world. It is our duty to preserve the character of the Holy City. Have we properly discharged that sacred trust since the foundation of the State? It would seem that we have conspicuously failed so far.

Yours etc.,
K.H. BABUT

Jaffa, August 3.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir.—I am sure that many citizens have received the news of the formation of a "Hovevei Jerusalem Society" with great satisfaction. It should appeal to people all over the country who want to see Jerusalem treated in a way worthy of her name and of her place as the capital.

Yours etc.,
L. KANITZ

Jaffa, August 6.

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